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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

SEPTEMBER 1988

The Oklahoma Labor Market is published monthly by the Research Department of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, hours and earnings data is compiled and analyzed.

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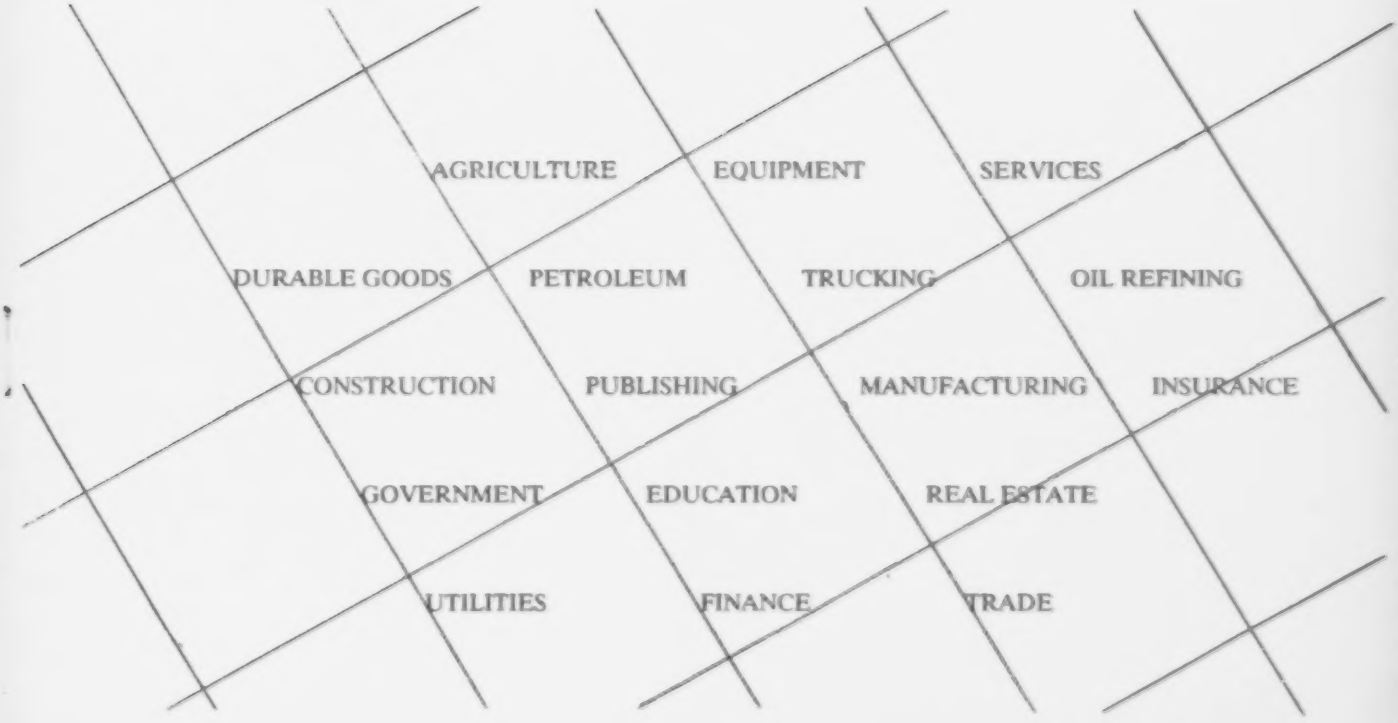
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105



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SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT RISES SEASONALLY

Total statewide employment, as measured by the Household Current Population Series, reached 1,406,000 in September, a seasonal increase of 6,200 from August. Unemployment also improved, resuming it's downward trend with 8,700 fewer persons out of work during this 30-day period. As a result of changes in these components, the unemployment rate dropped to 6.0 percent, down from August's 6.6 percent.

September's 6.0 percent unemployment rate matched December 1987, which was the lowest since August 1982.

In spite of higher employment in the short-term, total employment continued to lag significantly behind the corresponding 1987 month. Although unemployment has fallen by 7.0 percent over the year, the lower unemployment rate for this September has occurred primarily as a result of persons leaving the labor force rather than employment growth.

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS INCREASE SEASONALLY

Oklahoma's wage and salary employment posted an overall increase of 12,100 between August and September 1988. Seasonal gains in government were primarily responsible as schools and colleges resumed classes for the fall term. Although federal government eased slightly lower, total government netted 13,000 jobs.

Services contributed 3,700 jobs, primarily due to a large seasonal boost in educational services. Also, on the plus side, manufacturing added 300 as a net gain in nondurables outweighed a loss in durables.

Job increases in these three major industry sectors were more than sufficient to offset small-to-moderate losses in the remaining five major industry groups. These included seasonal decreases in transportation-public utilities (-100), finance-insurance-real estate (-600), mining (-800) and construction (-800). Conversely, trade declined contra-seasonally in September, almost equally divided between the retail and wholesale sectors.

Year-ago comparisons showed only a 2,000 increase this September versus the same period of 1987. Over this 12-month span, services, fueled mainly by strong job gains in business and educational services, expanded by 9,200 jobs. Manufacturing also netted 4,300 additional jobs with durable goods gaining 3,100 and nondurables adding 1,200 over the year. Also, on the upside, government had a 1,600 increase.

Among those industries recording losses since September 1987, mining led with 3,700 fewer jobs as declining oil prices continued to plague the industry. Wholesale-retail trade continued to lose ground, dropping 3,600, with 2,200 of these job losses occurring at general merchandise, apparel/accessory stores and automotive dealerships/service stations. Finally, the transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate industry groups sustained employment losses of 1,700 each.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WAGES RISE MONTHLY AND YEARLY

Weekly wages of 115,200 manufacturing production workers at Oklahoma plants averaged $428.48 weekly during September, up $5.61 from August's weekly average. This gain resulted almost entirely from an increase in weekly hours worked to 41.2 from 40.7 as average hourly earnings were virtually unchanged over the month. Durable workers' wages continued to trend upward again this month, while nondurables' pay eased slightly lower.

Year-ago comparisons showed all manufacturing workers' earnings ahead of September 1987, with durables posting a $10.00 per week gain, while nondurables' earnings decreased. Among the five nonmanufacturing industries, oil and gas extraction and construction industry workers each had higher earnings, while the remaining three --- public utilities, wholesale trade and retail trade (excluding eating and drinking) sustained losses over the year.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - SEPTEMBER 1988
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
(1982 - 84 = 100)

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	INDEX	RELATIVE IMPORTANCE	PERCENT CHANGE AUGUST, 1988 MONTH AGO	PERCENT CHANGE SEPTEMBER 1987 YEAR AGO
ALL ITEMS	109.8	100.000	0.7	4.2
FOOD & BEVERAGE	120.1	17.607	0.7	5.3
HOUSING	119.9	42.479	0.3	3.7
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	117.8	6.335	4.6	4.0
TRANSPORTATION	109.7	17.451	0.1	2.9
MEDICAL CARE	140.4	5.828	0.4	6.6
ENTERTAINMENT	121.3	4.368	0.5	4.5
OTHER GOODS & SERVICES (PERSONAL CARE)	140.0	5.931	1.8	6.8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

UNITED STATES	5.0%
OKLAHOMA	6.0%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	5.0%
TULSA MSA	6.5%
LAWTON MSA	5.2%
ENID MSA	4.6%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

UNITED STATES	41.3
OKLAHOMA	41.2
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	42.1
TULSA MSA	41.7

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1988p	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	115.2	428.48	422.87	425.17	41.2	40.7	41.0	10.40	10.39	10.37
Durable Goods	73.5	464.12	454.57	454.71	41.7	41.1	41.3	11.13	11.06	11.01
Stone,Clay & Glass	8.3	478.93	472.26	489.28	42.8	42.7	44.0	11.19	11.06	11.12
Primary Metal Ind.	3.4	445.91	448.59	487.08	43.0	43.3	44.2	10.37	10.36	11.02
Fab.Metal Products	11.3	393.82	385.12	372.53	42.9	41.5	41.3	9.18	9.28	9.02
Fab.Struct.Metals	4.9	380.22	388.50	365.43	42.2	42.0	42.1	9.01	9.25	8.68
Mach.Except Elect.	22.3	457.85	459.95	466.75	41.1	41.4	42.9	11.14	11.11	10.88
Oil Field Machinery	4.4	351.20	377.03	425.25	35.8	38.2	40.5	9.81	9.87	10.50
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	5.9	451.55	449.11	434.43	41.2	41.7	40.3	10.96	10.77	10.78
Transport. Equip.	15.6	571.86	533.61	522.73	40.5	38.5	38.1	14.12	13.86	13.72
Instr./Related Prod	1.9	450.67	474.90	459.85	45.8	45.1	43.3	9.84	10.53	10.62
Non-Durable Goods	41.7	365.52	366.00	372.89	40.3	40.0	40.4	9.07	9.15	9.23
Food & Kindred Prod	8.7	342.63	341.94	330.34	42.3	41.7	41.5	8.10	8.20	7.96
Apparel & Other Text.	8.0	195.00	190.09	188.42	37.5	37.2	36.8	5.20	5.11	5.12
Paper & Allied Prod.	2.9	412.45	413.50	469.13	40.2	40.9	40.2	10.26	10.11	11.67
Printing & Publish.	5.5	361.67	381.12	415.23	39.7	39.7	41.9	9.11	9.60	9.91
Newspapers & Period.	1.8	314.86	330.79	393.30	34.6	35.8	42.2	9.10	9.24	9.32
Petroleum Refining	3.4	578.45	528.03	544.70	41.2	40.4	41.9	14.04	13.07	13.00
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extract.	18.5	481.07	480.78	468.15	41.4	42.1	42.1	11.62	11.42	11.12
Construction	25.5	429.46	438.06	425.26	39.4	40.3	37.6	10.90	10.87	11.31
Public Utilities	21.6	520.49	513.11	526.79	40.6	39.9	40.9	12.82	12.86	12.88
Wholesale Trade	44.6	370.66	356.51	381.60	39.6	38.5	39.3	9.36	9.26	9.71
*Retail Trade	117.8	193.44	193.73	199.04	31.2	31.5	31.1	6.20	6.15	6.40

**Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r	AUG 88 SEP 88	AUG 88 SEP 88	SEP 87 SEP 88
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,496.6	1,499.1	1,544.3	-0.2	-2.5	-47.7
Unemployment	90.1	98.8	96.9	-8.8	-8.7	-6.8
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.6	6.3	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,406.5	1,400.3	1,447.4	0.4	6.2	-40.9
Domestic Service-Self-Employed-Unpaid Family Workers	135.6	135.1	134.9	0.4	0.5	0.7
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1

**Labor force data refers to place of residence, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.*

p = preliminary
r = revised

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r	AUG 88 SEP 88	AUG 88 SEP 88	SEP 87 SEP 88
Total Wage & Salary Workers	1,109.2	1,097.1	1,107.2	1.1	12.1	2.0
Manufacturing	159.0	158.7	154.7	0.2	0.3	4.3
Durable Goods	98.3	98.6	95.2	-0.3	-0.3	3.1
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.0	10.1	10.1	-1.0	-0.1	-0.1
Primary Metal Industries	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Prod.	14.9	14.8	14.0	0.7	0.1	0.9
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	6.9	6.8	6.3	1.5	0.1	0.6
Machinery Exc.Electrical	31.5	31.3	29.6	0.6	0.2	1.9
Constr. & Related Mach.	10.7	10.4	9.3	2.9	0.3	1.4
Oil Field Machinery	6.9	6.5	5.8	6.2	0.4	1.1
Gen.Industrial Mach.	5.2	5.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.7	8.8	8.8	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1
Transportation Equip.	19.3	19.6	19.3	-1.5	-0.3	0.0
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	10.9	11.1	11.2	-1.8	-0.2	-0.3
Aircraft & Parts	7.7	7.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.8	2.9	2.8	-3.4	-0.1	0.0
Non-Durable Goods	60.7	60.1	59.5	1.0	0.6	1.2
Food & Kindred Prod.	14.1	13.8	14.0	2.2	0.3	0.1
Apparel & Textile Prod.	9.1	9.0	8.8	1.1	0.1	0.3
Paper & Allied Prod.	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.9	0.1	0.3
Printing & Publishing	10.9	10.9	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Newspapers & Period.	5.6	5.5	5.6	1.8	0.1	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.2	7.3	7.4	-1.4	-0.1	-0.2
Petroleum Refining	6.5	6.6	6.7	-1.5	-0.1	-0.2
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.3	11.2	10.7	0.9	0.1	0.6
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.2	6.1	5.7	1.6	0.1	0.5
Non-Manufacturing	950.2	938.4	952.5	1.3	11.8	-2.3
Mining	42.9	43.7	46.6	-1.8	-0.8	-3.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	40.5	41.3	43.9	-1.9	-0.8	-3.4
Construction	32.3	34.8	34.7	-7.2	-2.5	-2.4
HV Const.Contractors	7.5	7.8	8.1	-3.8	-0.3	-0.6
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	61.2	61.3	62.9	-0.2	-0.1	-1.7
Transportation	33.7	33.5	34.0	0.6	0.2	-0.3
Railroad Transportation	1.8	1.9	1.9	-5.3	-0.1	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	15.8	15.7	16.2	0.6	0.1	-0.4
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Service	27.5	27.8	28.9	-1.1	-0.3	-1.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	266.4	267.3	270.0	-0.3	-0.9	-3.6
Wholesale Trade	57.8	58.2	59.2	-0.7	-0.4	-1.4
Retail Trade	208.6	209.1	210.8	-0.2	-0.5	-2.2
Gen.Merchandise Stores	28.0	28.0	29.5	0.0	0.0	-1.5
Department Stores	11.3	11.4	11.9	-0.9	-0.1	-0.6
Food Stores	37.7	36.7	36.8	2.7	1.0	0.9
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	25.2	25.5	25.5	-1.2	-0.3	-0.3
Apparel & Acces.Stores	12.0	12.1	12.8	-0.8	-0.1	-0.8
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	56.5	57.1	58.2	-1.1	-0.6	-1.7
Banking	18.2	18.4	19.0	-1.1	-0.2	-0.8
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.6	9.5	9.4	1.1	0.1	0.2
Insurance Carriers	8.0	8.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Services	243.7	240.0	234.5	1.5	3.7	9.2
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.9	12.8	12.3	-7.0	-0.9	-0.4
Personal Services	12.3	12.3	12.7	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Motion Pictures	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Health Services	75.7	75.3	74.0	0.5	0.4	1.7
Hospitals	29.2	29.3	29.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.2
Educational Services	12.6	10.4	11.6	21.2	2.2	1.0
Government, Total	247.2	234.2	245.6	5.6	13.0	1.6
Federal Government	49.4	49.7	52.2	-0.6	-0.3	-2.8
State and Local Government	197.8	184.5	193.4	7.2	13.3	4.4
*State Government	72.3	65.9	68.3	9.7	6.4	4.0
Local Government	125.5	118.6	125.1	5.8	6.9	0.4

p = preliminary
r = revised

* Employment levels for State Government as measured by full-time equivalent (FTE) are as follows; SEP, 1988 = 58,986. A FTE is based on a 40-hour work week and an average 173-hour work month. The FTE count is determined by dividing total person-hours worked per month by 173.

SEPTEMBER 1988

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA

METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	SEP 88	AUG 88	SEP 87
	U. S.	115,474,000	6,368,000	121,842,000	5.2	5.4	5.7
	OKLAHOMA	1,406,500	90,100	1,496,600	6.0	6.5	6.3
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,670	530	8,200	6.5	7.0	6.0
2	ALFALFA	3,080	90	3,170	2.8	3.2	2.7
3	ATOKA	7,700	440	8,140	5.4	5.9	6.6
4	BEAVER	2,730	100	2,830	3.5	3.9	3.2
5	BECKHAM	6,760	590	7,350	8.0	9.3	8.0
6	BLAINE	5,850	260	6,110	4.3	5.2	5.0
7	BRYAN	13,170	790	13,960	5.7	6.1	5.3
8	CADDO	11,160	1,130	12,290	9.2	10.5	8.4
9	CANADIAN	33,300	1,650	34,950	4.7	5.0	5.7
10	CARTER	18,625	1,425	20,050	7.1	7.2	7.0
11	CHEROKEE	14,240	1,180	15,420	7.7	8.6	8.0
12	CHOCTAW	4,550	460	5,010	9.2	10.6	10.0
13	CIMARRON	1,530	90	1,620	5.6	4.7	4.2
14	CLEVELAND	79,275	3,975	83,250	4.8	4.9	5.1
15	COAL	2,280	240	2,520	9.5	11.8	9.7
16	COMANCHE	45,700	2,525	48,225	5.2	5.6	4.7
17	COTTON	2,890	140	3,030	4.6	4.8	4.2
18	CRAIG	6,240	410	6,650	6.2	6.7	6.6
19	CREEK	25,875	2,050	27,925	7.3	7.9	7.6
20	CUSTER	12,940	570	13,510	4.2	5.3	5.2
21	DELAWARE	10,980	640	11,620	5.5	5.9	6.6
22	DEWEY	2,140	90	2,230	4.0	5.9	5.8
23	ELLIS	3,010	110	3,120	3.5	4.7	4.1
24	GARFIELD	27,250	1,300	28,550	4.6	5.0	5.7
25	GARVIN	11,580	870	12,450	7.0	7.5	7.3
26	GRADY	15,990	1,350	17,340	7.8	8.2	7.6
27	GRANT	2,830	100	2,930	3.4	3.8	3.3
28	GREER	2,760	130	2,890	4.5	4.0	3.5
29	HARMON	1,620	110	1,730	6.4	9.0	5.4
30	HARPER	2,170	90	2,260	4.0	3.0	2.6
31	HASKELL	3,710	520	4,230	12.3	13.3	10.9
32	HUGHES	4,440	650	5,090	12.8	13.6	11.6
33	JACKSON	10,230	600	10,830	5.5	6.5	5.3
34	JEFFERSON	3,360	180	3,540	5.1	7.7	6.2
35	JOHNSTON	3,500	210	3,710	5.7	7.1	5.6
36	KAY	23,625	1,200	24,825	4.8	5.5	5.0
37	KINGFISHER	6,040	300	6,340	4.7	5.9	5.4
38	KIOWA	4,880	240	5,120	4.7	4.8	4.2
39	LATIMER	3,710	390	4,100	9.5	12.0	9.1
40	LEFLORE	18,170	1,340	19,510	6.9	7.7	6.1
41	LINCOLN	11,070	850	11,920	7.1	10.9	8.1
42	LOGAN	13,130	610	13,740	4.4	5.0	4.5
43	LOVE	3,790	180	3,970	4.5	4.7	5.1
44	McCLAIN	10,500	520	11,020	4.7	5.9	5.4
45	McCURTAIN	14,090	990	15,080	6.6	7.1	7.7

COUNTIES		EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	SEP 88	AUG 88	SEP 87
46	McINTOSH	6,630	270	6,900	3.9	4.0	4.6
47	MAJOR	3,340	190	3,530	5.4	5.1	5.7
48	MARSHALL	4,170	280	4,450	6.3	6.1	5.8
49	MAYES	13,030	1,120	14,150	7.9	8.8	8.6
50	MURRAY	5,430	420	5,850	7.2	7.1	6.9
51	MUSKOGEE	28,550	2,775	31,325	8.9	9.6	8.0
52	NOBLE	4,570	260	4,830	5.4	5.5	5.7
53	NOWATA	3,960	330	4,290	7.7	8.8	7.9
54	OKFUSKEE	5,310	370	5,680	6.5	7.8	6.4
55	OKLAHOMA	305,175	16,000	321,175	5.0	5.6	5.2
56	OKMULGEE	13,375	1,425	14,800	9.6	10.3	8.8
57	OSAGE	15,725	1,150	16,875	6.8	6.9	5.2
58	OTTAWA	10,875	975	11,850	8.2	10.4	10.0
59	PAWNEE	6,980	630	7,610	8.3	7.5	8.2
60	PAYNE	30,125	1,275	31,400	4.1	4.4	4.6
61	PITTSBURG	15,775	1,725	17,500	9.9	10.7	10.8
62	PONTOTOC	16,050	890	16,940	5.3	6.2	5.6
63	POTTAWATOMIE	24,950	1,675	26,625	6.3	6.2	7.3
64	PUSHMATAHA	4,460	300	4,760	6.3	6.8	6.6
65	ROGER MILLS	1,890	120	2,010	6.0	6.2	6.4
66	ROGERS	22,040	2,120	24,160	8.8	9.4	8.0
67	SEMINOLE	9,060	1,050	10,110	10.4	10.2	10.1
68	SEQUOYAH	16,330	1,060	17,390	6.1	5.9	4.0
69	STEPHENS	15,860	1,260	17,120	7.4	7.8	8.5
70	TEXAS	7,830	320	8,150	3.9	4.7	4.8
71	TILLMAN	4,320	210	4,530	4.6	5.3	5.4
72	TULSA	230,625	15,225	245,850	6.2	6.7	7.2
73	WAGONER	18,850	1,250	20,100	6.2	6.5	7.5
74	WASHINGTON	22,820	1,030	23,850	4.3	5.1	4.9
75	WASHITA	4,800	300	5,100	5.9	7.5	6.9
76	WOODS	5,180	140	5,320	2.6	3.3	2.2
77	WOODWARD	8,280	630	8,910	7.1	8.2	7.3
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA		466,300	24,400	490,700	5.0	5.4	5.3
TULSA MSA		313,100	21,800	334,900	6.5	7.0	7.2

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A	-NORTHWEST	32,800	1,600	34,400	4.7
B	-SOUTHWEST	45,900	2,700	48,600	5.6
C	-NORTH CENTRAL	76,600	3,700	80,300	4.6
D	-SOUTH CENTRAL	109,800	7,300	117,100	6.2
E	-CENTRAL	362,700	18,600	381,300	4.9
F	-TULSA	272,200	18,400	290,600	6.3
G	-EAST CENTRAL	91,900	6,500	98,400	6.6
H	-SOUTHERN	86,300	5,800	92,100	6.3
I	-NORTHEAST	89,900	6,600	96,500	6.8
J	-EASTERN	105,600	8,500	114,100	7.4
K	-SOUTHEAST	64,500	5,700	70,200	8.1
L	-CLEVELAND	68,200	3,600	71,800	5.0

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r	AUG 88 SEP 88	SEP 87 SEP 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	401.6	395.8	403.1	5.8	-1.5
MANUFACTURING	47.9	47.8	47.2	0.1	0.7
DURABLE GOODS	32.9	32.9	32.3	0.0	0.6
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.1
Fab.Struc.Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.1
Machinery	13.9	13.9	13.6	0.0	0.3
Mach. Except Electric	10.9	10.9	10.7	0.0	0.2
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	0.1
Transportation Equipment	10.2	10.3	10.1	-0.1	0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	15.0	14.9	14.9	0.1	0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.2	5.3	0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-0.1
MINING	10.8	10.8	11.4	0.0	-0.6
CONSTRUCTION	12.2	12.7	13.0	-0.5	-0.8
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.2	19.2	19.8	0.0	-0.6
Transportation	9.6	9.5	9.5	0.1	0.1
Comm. & Public Utilities	9.6	9.7	10.3	-0.1	-0.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	100.0	99.4	101.0	0.6	-1.0
Wholesale Trade	22.2	22.3	22.6	-0.1	-0.4
Retail Trade	77.8	77.1	78.4	0.7	-0.6
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	23.6	23.8	24.5	-0.2	-0.7
Banking	5.5	5.6	6.0	-0.1	-0.5
Credit Agencies Other Than Banks	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	0.2
Insurance Carriers	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	91.5	89.7	91.0	1.8	0.5
Health Services	26.1	26.3	25.7	-0.2	0.4
Hospitals	11.7	11.7	11.4	0.0	0.3
Educational Services	4.5	3.5	4.4	1.0	0.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	96.4	92.4	95.2	4.0	1.2
Total Federal Government	28.0	28.1	30.0	-0.1	-2.0
Total State/Local Gover	68.4	64.3	65.2	4.1	3.2
Total State Government	34.3	32.1	32.5	2.2	1.8
Total Local Government	34.1	32.2	32.7	1.9	1.4

p = preliminary

r = revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

The 24,400 estimated unemployment in September represents an 8 percent monthly decline from the revised August figure and continues the downward trend of joblessness in recent months.

With a rising labor force, spurred by a 3,100 increase in employment, the unemployment rate dropped to 5.0 percent.

With the opening of public and private schools for the fall term, wage and salary jobs rose 5,800 in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area. Most of the gain was centered in government where a 4,100 rise in state and local government was due primarily to the return of support personnel to the various school systems.

Service was a major gainer over the month, recording a 1,800 rise as educational service jobs rose 1,000 seasonally. Minor gains were also recorded by trade and manufacturing.

Construction lost 500 over the month while the remaining industries were relatively stable. All in all, most job level changes were seasonal in nature and do not reflect any unexpected fluctuations or changes in trends.

Over the year, the net 1,500 decline in nonagricultural jobs can be traced mostly to drops in government, trade, and finance-insurance-real estate.

The 34,700 manufacturing production workers had average weekly pay gains of $16.24 in September. All of the rise was in durables where a longer work period and higher wage rates pushed pay up by $25.00 since August.

Nondurables had a slight $7.00 decline due to a falling average wage rate.

The same situation can be seen over the year, except the magnitude is greater. Durables average weekly pay is up almost $47.00, while nondurables has dropped by almost $20.00.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r	AUG 88 SEP 88	SEP 87 SEP 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	490,700	489,700	504,500	1,000	-13,800
Unemployment	24,400	26,500	26,800	-2,100	-2,400
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.4	5.3	XXXX	XXXX
Employment	466,300	463,200	477,700	3,100	-11,400

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	490.47	474.50	461.54	42.1	40.8	40.7	11.65	11.63	11.34
Durable Goods	534.60	509.21	487.63	42.7	40.9	40.2	12.52	12.45	12.13
Prim. & Fab. Metals	405.00	398.03	387.90	45.1	43.5	41.8	8.98	9.15	9.28
Machinery	563.28	533.82	515.82	42.9	41.0	41.2	13.13	13.02	12.52
Nondurable Goods	375.44	382.45	394.15	40.5	40.6	42.2	9.27	9.42	9.34
Food & Kindred Products	327.66	323.14	347.85	44.1	43.2	45.0	7.43	7.48	7.73
Printing & Pub.	360.46	372.97	409.25	36.3	37.6	39.2	9.93	9.92	10.44

p = preliminary
r = revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r	AUG 88 SEP 88	SEP 87 SEP 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	291.5	289.9	288.5	1.6	3.0
MANUFACTURING	48.7	48.4	47.2	0.3	1.5
DURABLE GOODS	37.4	37.2	35.9	0.2	1.5
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	0.1
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.8	10.8	9.9	0.0	0.9
Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	8.9	8.9	8.2	0.0	0.7
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	4.5	4.5	4.0	0.0	0.5
Machinery	12.8	12.6	12.5	0.2	0.3
Mach.Except Electric	9.7	9.5	9.4	0.2	0.3
Const.& Related Machinery	3.7	3.6	3.6	0.1	0.1
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	7.1	7.1	7.3	0.0	-0.2
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.3	11.2	11.3	0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.2
MINING	14.9	14.9	15.3	0.0	-0.4
CONSTRUCTION	9.8	10.3	9.9	-0.5	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	24.0	24.0	23.4	0.0	0.6
Transportation	16.0	15.9	15.4	0.1	0.6
Comm.& Public Utilities	8.0	8.1	8.0	-0.1	0.0
TRADE	69.3	69.5	70.1	-0.2	-0.8
Wholesale Trade	17.6	17.7	17.5	-0.1	0.1
Retail Trade	51.7	51.8	52.6	-0.1	-0.9
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.4	17.7	17.6	-0.3	-0.2
Banking	4.1	4.2	4.5	-0.1	-0.4
SERVICES	71.4	71.1	70.6	0.3	0.8
Health Services	22.4	22.4	22.3	0.0	0.1
Hospitals	11.6	11.7	11.9	-0.1	-0.3
Educational Services	4.1	3.4	4.6	0.7	-0.5
GOVERNMENT	36.0	34.0	34.4	2.0	1.6
Federal	4.1	4.0	4.3	0.1	-0.2
State	5.7	5.4	4.7	0.3	1.0
Local	26.2	24.6	25.4	1.6	0.8

p = preliminary
r = revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

The preliminary monthly estimate of employment in the Tulsa MSA was placed at 313,100 for September, a decline of 1,400 from the revised August figure. Unemployment dropped 1,900 over the month and the unemployment rate moved down one-half percentage point to 6.5 percent for September. This compared with a 7.2 percent rate one year ago. The total labor force decreased by 2.1 percent over the year, while unemployment numbers shrank by 11.7 percent. Employment declined by 1.4 percent over the same time frame.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased to 291,500 in September, an expansion of 1,600 jobs over the revised August estimate. Most of the employment growth occurred in government and educational services, with the start of the new school year providing a seasonal boost. The overall employment growth was dampened by a 500 downturn in construction along with smaller losses in the trade and finance-insurance-real estate industries.

Over the year comparisons indicate an increase of 3,000 jobs since September, 1987 for the Tulsa MSA. Half of this growth occurred in the durable goods manufacturing sector. Government, service, and transportation-public utilities industries produced a combined 3,000 new jobs, while the mining, construction, trade and finance-insurance-real estate industries showed an aggregate loss of 1,500 employees.

The 31,400 manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa MSA earned an average weekly pay of $446.19 during September. The increase of $9.19 over the revised August estimate was the result of a 1.2 hour increase in the average weekly hours and a 9 cent decrease in average hourly earnings. The current estimates for average hours and earnings are all lower than those in September, 1987. Weekly earnings are down $18.87, weekly hours are one-half hour less, and hourly earnings are down 32 cents.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r	AUG 88 SEP 88	SEP 87 SEP 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	334,900	338,200	342,200	-3,300	-7,300
Unemployment	21,800	23,700	24,700	-1,900	-2,900
Unemployment Rate	6.5	7.0	7.2	XXXX	XXXX
Employment	313,100	314,500	317,500	-1,400	-4,400

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	446.19	437.00	465.04	41.7	40.5	42.2	10.70	10.79	11.02
Durable goods	462.18	455.26	483.79	41.6	41.2	42.7	11.11	11.05	11.33
Prim & Fab. Metals	426.71	420.77	416.73	43.9	43.2	43.5	9.72	9.74	9.58
Machinery	395.61	402.34	413.97	38.9	39.1	41.9	10.17	10.29	9.88
Non-Durable Goods	375.66	358.34	388.73	42.4	37.8	40.2	8.86	9.48	9.67
Printing & Pub	426.44	405.08	441.96	44.7	38.0	43.5	9.54	10.66	10.16

p = preliminary
r = revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The latest household survey placed the unemployment rate for the Enid MSA at 4.6 percent in September, 1988. Total unemployment declined by 150 from the revised August estimate and was down 400 from a year ago. Employment also decreased by 200 for the month and by 900 over the year. The Enid MSA maintains the lowest unemployment rate among the four Oklahoma MSA's.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment for the Enid area moved 300 higher in September to 21,700. The employment gains were concentrated in education services and local education as each sector gained 200 employees.

Employment was stable in most other sectors with the only notable change being the 100 job loss by the mining industry.

Over the year since September, 1987, there has occurred an overall nonfarm wage and salary employment drop of 200. Trade and manufacturing jobs increased by 100 each while services employment fell by 200 and government and mining both declined 100.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r	AUG 88 SEP 88	SEP 87 SEP 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	28,550	28,900	29,850	-350	-1,300
Unemployment	1,300	1,450	1,700	-150	-400
Unemployment Rate	4.6	5.0	5.7	XXXX	XXXX
Employment	27,250	27,450	28,150	-200	-900

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r	AUG 88 SEP 88	SEP 87 SEP 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.7	21.4	21.9	0.3	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
MINING	0.9	1.0	1.0	-0.1	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
TRADE	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	0.1
Wholesale Trade	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	0.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.6	5.4	5.8	0.2	-0.2
GOVERNMENT	3.4	3.2	3.5	0.2	-0.1
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Local	2.1	1.9	2.2	0.2	-0.1

p = preliminary
r = revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

An additional 225 drop in total employment in the Lawton MSA puts the current level an estimated 950 below last September's estimate.

The seasonal drop in unemployment produced an estimated jobless rate of 5.2 percent, down from a revised 5.6 percent in August but higher than the 4.7 percent of a year ago.

The nonfarm wage and salary employment reached 33,200 this month, pushed higher primarily by seasonal hiring in educational units of both state and local government. Four of the major industrial components were unchanged from August while gains of 100 each were estimated in manufacturing, trade, and service.

Over the year, the 200 drop in the payroll series arises from increased hiring in some industries and losses in others. The manufacturing industry improved the most, up 200 for the year. This is followed closely by a 100 job jump in trade. These gains went a long way toward offsetting 200 declines in both government and finance-insurance-real estate. Construction had a moderate 100 estimated decline as all other industries were unchanged.

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r	AUG 88 SEP 88	SEP 87 SEP 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	48,225	48,675	48,975	-450	-750
Unemployment	2,525	2,750	2,325	-225	200
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.6	4.7	XXXX	XXXX
Employment	45,700	45,925	46,650	-225	-950

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	SEP 1988p	AUG 1988r	SEP 1987r	AUG 88 SEP 88	SEP 87 SEP 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	33.2	32.5	33.4	0.7	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	3.6	3.5	3.4	0.1	0.2
DURABLE GOOD	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.1	3.0	0.1	0.2
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
TRADE	8.7	8.6	8.6	0.1	0.1
Wholesale Trade	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.1
Retail Trade	7.6	7.5	7.6	0.1	0.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.0	-0.2
SERVICES	5.9	5.8	5.9	0.1	0.0
GOVERNMENT	11.0	10.6	11.2	0.4	-0.2
Federal	5.3	5.5	5.7	-0.2	-0.4
State	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1
Local	4.5	4.0	4.4	0.5	0.1

p=preliminary
r=revised

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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